

HUR

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man
measured the danger by his own fear; and ſuch a pitiful cry
was in every place, as in cities preſently to be beſieged. *Knolles.*
HURRICANE. } *n. ſ.* [*huracan*, Spaniſh; *ouragan*, French.] A
HURRICANO. } violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in
the eaſtern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* ſpout. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
A ſtorm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a
ſtrange havoc where it comes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every
man and woman too in his plays ſtark raging mad: all was
tempeſtuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming
together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning
to the end. *Dryden's Duſſelſing.*

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,
In corners with ſeleſted friends withdraw;
There, in deaf murmurs, ſolemnly are wiſe,
Whiſp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* ariſe. *Dryden.*
So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away. *Addiſon.*
To *HURRY.* *v. a.* [*perſian*, to plunder, Saxon: *hurs* was like-
wiſe a word uſed by the old Germans in urging their horſes
to ſpeed; but ſeems the imperative of the verb.] To haſten;
to put into precipitation or conſuſion; to drive conſuſedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer ſervice to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakeſpeare.*
For whom all this haſte
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here? *Milton.*
Impetuous luſt *hurries* him on to ſatiſfy the cravings of it.
South's Sermons.

That *hurried* o'er
Such ſwarms of Engliſh to the neighb'ring ſhore. *Dryden.*
A man has not time to ſubdue his paſſions, eſtabliſh his ſoul
in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before
he is *hurried* off the ſtage. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Stay theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rom's Royal Convert.*
If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not
coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himſelf by the
poet's imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
To *HURRY.* *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.
Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
HURRY. *n. ſ.* [*from the verb.*] Tumult; precipitation; com-
motion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then
almost quiet. *Hayward.*
It might have pleaſed him in the preſent heat and *hurry* of
his rage, but muſt have diſpleaſed him infinitely in the ſedate
reflection. *South's Sermons.*
After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over,
the water came to a ſtate ſomewhat more calm. *Woodv.*
Ambition raiſes a tumult in the ſoul, it inflames the mind,
and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addiſ. Spectator.*
A long train of coaches and fix ran through the heart, one
after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
I do not include the life of thoſe who are in a perpetual *hur-*
ry of affairs, but of thoſe who are not always engaged. *Addiſ.*
The pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the ſtreet. *Gay's Trivia.*

HURST. *n. ſ.* [*þýrre*, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſ.*
To *HURT.* *v. a.* preter. I *hurt*; part. paſſ. I *have hurt*. [*þýrre*,
wounded, Saxon; *beurter*, to ſtrike, French.]

1. To miſchief; to harm.
Virtue may be aſſail'd, but never *hurt*;
Surpriz'd by unjuſt force, but not enthrall'd. *Milton.*
2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm.
My heart is turn'd to ſtone: I ſtrike it, and it *hurts* my
hand. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
The Adonis of the ſea is ſo called, becauſe it is a loving and
innocent fiſh, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton's Angler.*
It breeds contempt
For herds to liſten, or preſume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

HURT. *n. ſ.* [*from the verb.*]
1. Harm; miſchief.
The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good.
Spencer's State of Ireland.

I found it ſtand there uncorrected, as if there had been no
hurt done. *Baker on Learning.*
2. Wound or bruife.

Where is he wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to ſhew the people: he re-
ceived eleven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in
his body. *Hayward.*

HUS

The pains of ſickneſs and *hurts*, hunger, thirſt and cold,
all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and ſcience 'tis the fame,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*
HURTER. *n. ſ.* [*from hurt.*] One that does harm.
HURTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Miſchievous; pernicious.
Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one
man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God
may be moſt *hurtful* unto many. *Holker, b. v.*

The *hurtful* haze in thy vineyard ſhun,
Nor plant it to receive the ſetting ſun. *Dryden's Georg.*
HURTFULLY. *adv.* [*from hurtful.*] Miſchievoully; perni-
ciously.

HURTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from hurtful.*] Miſchievousneſs; perni-
ciousneſs.
To *HURTLE.* *v. n.* [*cheuter*, French; *urtare*, Italian.] To
clafh; to ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joltle; to
meet in thock and encounter. *Holmer.*

The noiſe of battle *hurled* in the air. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*
Kindneſs, nobler ever than revenge,
And nature ſtronger than his juſt occaſion,
Made him give battle to the lions, *Dryden's Georg.*
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurting*,
From miſerable ſlumber I awak'd. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To *HURTLE.* *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuouſly.
This is probably the original of *hurt*.
His harmful club he gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HURTBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*hurt* and *bary*, Daniſh.] Bilberry.
HURTLESS. *adj.* [*from hurt.*]
1. Innocent; harmleſs; innocuous; doing no harm.
Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtleſs* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it ſhould be ſo;
For ſimple goodneſs ſhined in his eyes. *Sidney.*

She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, fo *hurtleſs* and fo true. *Fairy Queen.*
Shorter ev'ry gaſp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtleſs* blows he makes. *Dryden's En.*

2. Receiving no hurt.
HURTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from hurtleſs.*] Without harm.
Your neighbours have found you fo *hurtleſsly* ſtrong, that
they thought it better to reſt in your friendship than make new
trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*

HURTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from hurtleſs.*] Freedom from any pe-
nicious quality.
HUSBAND. *n. ſ.* [*hoſband*, maſter, Daniſh; *from huſe* and
bandas, Runick, a maſter.]

1. The relative to wiſe; a man married to a woman.
Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy ſovereign; *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old lunes again; he
fo takes on yonder with my *husband*, and fo rails againſt all
married mankind. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This careful *husband* had been long away,
Whom his chaſte wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*
The conſtant and ceremony of marriage is the occaſion of
the denomination or relation of *husband*. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.
Ev'n though a ſnowy ram thou ſhalt behold,
Prefer him not in haſte, for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An economiſt; a man that knows and praſtiſes the methods
of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always modified by
ſome epithet implying bad or good.
Edward I. ſhewed himſelf a right good *husband*; owner of
a lordſhip ill *husbanded*. *Davies on Ireland.*

I was conſidering the ſhortneſs of life, and what ill *husbands*
we are of fo tender a fortune. *Collier on Fame.*
4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.
Husband's work is laborious and hard. *Hubbard's Tale.*

I heard a great *husband* ſay, that it was a common error to
think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
In thoſe fields
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields. *Hakewill.*

If continu'd rain
The lab'ring *husband* in his houſe refrain,
Let him forecaſt his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

To *HUSBAND.* *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To ſupply with an *husband*.
Think you I am no fronger than my ſex,
Being fo father'd and fo *husband'd*? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

If you ſhall prove
This ring was ever her's, you ſhall as eaſy
Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence,
Where yet ſhe never was. *Shakeſpeare.*

In my right,
By me inveſted, he compeers the beſt.
—That were the moſt, if he ſhould *husband* you. *Shakeſp.*

2. To manage with frugality.
It will be paſtime paſſing excellent,
If it be *husbanded* with modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

HUS

The French, wiſely *huſbanding* the poſſeſſion of a victory,
kept themſelves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all
That thou can'ſt ſpeak at once; but *huſband* it, *Herbert.*

And give men turns of ſpeech.
3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.
A farmer cannot *huſband* his ground, if he ſits at a great
rent. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [*from huſband.*] Without an *husband*.
A widow, *huſbandleſs*, ſubject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakeſp. King John.*

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [*from huſband.*] Frugal; thrifty.
Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compaſs it then, is a *huſbandly* part. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

HUSBANDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*huſband* and *man.*] One who works in
tillage.
This Davy ſerves you for good uſes; he is your ſerving-
man, and your *huſbandman*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The mule being more wiſe in his labour than the ox, more
ground was allowed to the mule by the *huſbandman*. *Brome.*
HUSBANDRY. *n. ſ.* [*from huſband.*]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.
He began with a wild method to run over all the art of
huſbandry, eſpecially employing his tongue about well dunging
of a field. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Aſt if in *huſbandry* he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to ſow. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Huſbandry ſupplieth unto us all things neceſſary for food.
Spencer's State of Ireland.

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *huſbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Her plentiful womb
Expreſſeth its full tilth and *huſbandry*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſeeds of virtue may, by the *huſbandry* of Chriſtian
counſel, produce better fruit than the ſtrength of ſelf-
nature. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Huſbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico,
could not make our wheat bear ſeed. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*
A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the
ſeveral trades of *huſbandry*, tillage, and paſtorage. *Temple.*

Let any one conſider the difference between an acre of land
ſown with wheat, and an acre of the ſame land lying without
any *huſbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement
of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony.
There's *huſbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You have already ſaved ſeveral millions to the publick, and
that what we aſk is too inconfiderable to break into any rules
of the ſtrictest good *huſbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domeſtick affairs.
Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *huſbandry* and manage of my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [*Without etymology.*] Silence! be ſtill! no
noiſe!
The king hath done you wrong; but *huſh*! 'tis ſo. *Shak.*
There's ſomething elſe to do; *huſh*! and be mute,
Or elſe our ſpell is marr'd. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

HUSH. *adj.* [*from the interjection.*] Still; ſilent; quiet.
As we often ſee, againſt ſome ſtorm,
A ſilence in the heav'ns, the rack ſtand ſtill,
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below
As *huſh* as death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To *HUSH.* *v. n.* [*from the interjection.*] To be ſtill; to be
ſilent.
This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for ſhame did blaſh;
Another ſeem'd envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a ruſh;
But at theſe ſtrangers preſence every one did *huſh*. *F. Queen.*

To *HUSH.* *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe.
Yet can I not of ſuch tame patience boaſt,
As to be *huſht*, and nought at all to ſay. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

It was my breath that blew this tempeſt up,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope;
But ſince you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue ſhall *huſh* again this ſtorm of war,
And make fair weather in your bluſſing land. *Sh. K. John.*

Speak ſoftly;
All's *huſht* as midnight yet. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
My love would ſpeak; my duty *huſhes* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

When in a bed of ſtraw we ſhrink together,
And the bleak winds ſhall whiſtle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
huſh my cares thus, and ſhelter me with love? *Otway.*

Huſht as midnight ſilence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*
Her fire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry ſtorm, and *huſhes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eaſe,
And for his hatching nephews ſmooths the ſeas. *Dryden.*

HUT

Upon his riſing the court was *huſhed*, and a whiſper ran.
Addiſon's Spectator.
To *HUSH* up. *v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to talk
mentioned.
This matter is *huſhed* up, and the ſervants are forbid to talk
of it. *Pope.*

HUSHMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder infor-
mation; pay to ſecure ſilence.
A dext'rous ſteward, when his tricks are found,
Huſhmoney ſends to all the neighbours round;
His maſter, unſuſpicious of his pranks,
Pays all the coſt, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

HUSK. *n. ſ.* [*huſſiſh*, Dutch, or *huſſen*, from *huſs*.] The
outmoſt integument of fruits.
Do but behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the ſhales and *huſks* of men. *Shak. H. V.*

Moſt feeds, in their growing, leave their *huſk* or rind about
the root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Thy food ſhall be
The freſh brook muſſels, withered roots, and *huſks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or ſmooth rind, or bearded *huſks*, or ſhell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unſparing hand. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. v.*

Some ſteep their feeds, and ſome in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And ſwell the flatt'ring *huſks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*

Some when the preſs, by utmoſt vigour crew'd,
Has drain'd the pulpoſus maſs, regale their ſwine
With the dry reſidue; thou, more wiſe, ſhalt ſteep
The *huſks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for piſan was firſt ſteeped in water 'till it ſwelled;
afterwards drier in the ſun, then beat 'till the *huſk* was taken
off, and ground. *Arbutnot on Cains.*

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, left you only
amaſs a heap of unintelligible phraſes, and feed upon *huſks* in-
ſtead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To *HUSK.* *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To ſtrip off the outward
integument.
HUSKEN. *adj.* [*from huſk.*] Bearing an *huſk*; covered with a
huſk.

HUSKY. *adj.* [*from huſk.*] Abounding in *huſks*; conſiſting of
huſks.
Moſt have found
A *huſky* harveſt from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With timely care
Shave the goat's ſtaggy beard, left thou too late
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a ſtrainer, to diſpart
The *huſky* terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Phillips.*

HUSKY. *n. ſ.* [*corrupted from huſkwiſe*: taken in an ill ſenſe.]
A ſorry or bad woman; a worthleſs wench. It is often uſed
judiciously in ſlight diſapprobation.
Get you in, *huſſy*, go: now will I perſonate this hopeful
young jade. *Southey's Innocent Adultery.*

HUSTINGS. *n. ſ.* [*þuſting*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.
To *HUSTLE.* *v. a.* [*perhaps corrupted from huſtle.*] To ſhake
together.

HUSWIFE. *n. ſ.* [*corrupted from huſewiſe.*]
1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *huſe-*
wiſe in a good, and *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad ſenſe.
Bianca,
A *huſwife*, that, by ſelling her deſires,
Buys herſelf bread and cloth. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. An economiſt; a thrifty woman.
Why ſhould you want?
The bounteous *huſwiſe*, nature, on each buſh
Lays her ſubſeſs before you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To *HUSWIFE.* *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To manage with eco-
nomy and frugality.
But *huſwiſing* the little heav'n had leaſt,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HUSWIFERY. *n. ſ.* [*from huſwife.*]
1. Management good or bad.
Good *huſwifery* trieth
To riſe with the cock;
Ill *huſwifery* lyeth
'Till nine of the clock. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women.
If cheeſes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Ciſley the fault in her *huſwifery* lies. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

HUT. *n. ſ.* [*þutte*, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.
Our wand'ring fairs, in woful ſtate,
To a ſmall cottage came at laſt,
Where dwelt a good old honeſt yeoman,
Who kindly did theſe fairs invite
In his poor *hut* to paſs the night. *Swift.*